FIRE THEIR WEAPOI

Infuriated Mobs Apply the Torch In Every Direction.

NUMBERLESS CARS ABLAZE

With Every Hour the Peril of the Strike Situation Grows.

SEVERAL LIVES SACRIFICED

One Man Stoned to Death-Troops Being Massed and Hurried Into the Turbulent Districts-Miles of Truck and Valuable Machinery Destroyed-Serious Apprehension Felt at Pullman-Toughs and Thieves Take Advantage of the Disorder to Ply Their Nefarious Vocations.

Curcago, July 6.-With flaming torch lawless hordes of firebugs are at work at a score of points in the south half of Chicago. Fires are raging in every direction among the perous railroad vards; hundreds of cars and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise have already gone up in smoke or been carried off by the now frenzied mobs

Incendiarism is rampant; alarm after alarm has followed in quick succession all day, and to-night at 11 o'clock the glare refleeted from the heavens shows that the dastardly pastime continues unabated. From early morning until this hour (midnight) reports of fresh outrages and fires followed each other with startling rapidity, being confined. however, principally to railroad rolling stock and the buildings against which thus far the greater part of the mob's fury has been di-

Early this morning a blaze started among Early this morning a blaze started among some overturned cars at Kensington, and quickly communicating to other tracks filled with fong lines of cars, many containing valuable merchandise, were soon blazing furiously. Fanned by strong winds, there were at this point a total of 80 cars wiped out. At the stock yards one blaze after another was reported, and from the outlying districts came urgent calls for police protection, increasing in frequency.

THOUSANDS OF CARS BURNING. But with the falling shades of night came the climax of the flery festival. The Pan Handle yards from Fifty-fifth street to Sixtythird street, eight blocks, are a mass of fire, Ten tracks, containing from 1,000 to 2,000 cars, half of them londed, will be a total loss, No water being at hand, the fire must burn itself out. The Pan Handle station at Sixty-third street was also fixed and destroyed, The Grand Trunk yards at Elston is a sea of flames, 500 boxears supposed to have been burned, and efforts to eneck the flames have been futile. The flag shantles and other rail-road property are also burning, and no water except one stream from a plug at Fifty-first

While directing the movement of the Elev While directing the movement of the Eleventh battalion at this point Fire Marshal Fitz-patrick was selved by the thoroughly frenzied mob of fireburg and thrown into a pond, from which he was rescued by the police more dead than alive. Everything at this point will probably be a total loss.

At Hyde Park, mear the fair grounds, the ashes of 40 cars are now smouldering, and word has just come in that after numerous efforts the mob has succeeded in firing the Illinois Central at Burnside.

During the afternoon President Debs sent out a large number of telegrams to various labor organizations and assemblies of the better, Mr. Debs announced, organized for the better, Mr. Debs announced, organized argue number of fires, Their method was thoroughly unique. Loading several hand-cars with buckets of "waste" and oil, they would glide around among the cars in the large number of the cars in the pen doors of the cars as they wasted by them. Fires sprung up on the cars as they several land, and no the sprung up on the cars in the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the cars in the pen doors of the cars as they several land, and no the sprung up on the cars in the pen doors of the cars as they several land, and no the server affeld that to observe to declare a strike. How the number of the unions the pen may of the sent in the large number of telegrams to various labor regarded that the following were the chief officers: E. J. Lindholm, of the Knight sof Labor; N. J. Carroll, of the Eight Hour Herald; Victor and the proceedings, but it was large number of fires, Their method was thoroughly unique, Loading several hand-cars with buckets of "waste" and oil, they would glide around among the cars in the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the cars in the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the cars in the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the cars in the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the pen doors of the cars as they seed by them. Fires sprung up on the pen doors of the cars in the pen doors of the cars as t cars with buckets of "waste" and oil, they would glide around among the cars in the darkness, lighting wads of the inflammable stuff, which would be thrown into the open doors of the cars as they passed by them. Fires sprung up on every hand, and no organized effort on the part of the police seemed to be under way to intercept them. This is the banner district of the city, if not the entire country for all-round toughs, and it is as much as man's life is worth to interfere with them.

Troops are burrying south, company after Troops are hurrying south, company after company in heavy marching order moving to the turbulent district from the center of

the city.

The aggregate of the losses to the railroads will be enormous. Miles of their tracks have been ruined by the flerce heat, hundreds of switch and signal towers with their expensive mechanism utterly ruined. Thousands of cars and untold quantities of merchandise of every imaginally description have fed the flames and gorged the larders of thieves. PLUGGING PIRE ALARM BOXES,

Valuable locomotives have been wrecked and disabled; miles of tangled wires and private poles literally grounded. Telephone, telegraph, electric light, and fire alarm wire are now the special objects of attack, the plugging of fire alarm boxes con-stituting a new and doubly dangerous element in the tremendous wave of incen-diarism now sweeping over the southwest section of the city, preventing as it does notice being received of the starting of fires until with the poor water supply in these outlying districts a fire has attained such headway that it cannot be stopped except through lack of further material on which to feed.

feed.

Only one residence has been burned thus far as a direct result of the incendiaries' work, and that in one of the stock yards district, and bushess buildings have escaped altograther; but the wanton destruction of railway property continues unchecked and with increasing destructiveness.

The maddened mobs, now worked up to the highest pitch of fury, are paralleling the scenes of the Commune, and at this hour it ppears as though nothing short of the mirac To illustrate the tactics resorted to by the incendiaries to hamper the work of the fire department, empty cartridges were forced into the keyholes of the fire alarm boxes, firemen were knocked down with stones and bricks, and while working at fires the horses of the department were stolen.

S. R. Ritchie, a special policeman employed by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, was stoned to death by a mob this afternoon at the Fifty-seventh street crossing of that road. Ritchie, who was also a deputy aheriff, caught some boys overturning a switch sharty, and compelled them to set it up right dgain. While he was talking to the boys a mob approached and attempted to turn the shanty.

the record of casualties in the strike

ing short of an overwhelming armed force, with instructions to shoot to kill, can settle the trouble, or, as Col. Crofton put it; "It has ceased to be a mere movement of troops and has become a campaign." The city police force has already been recruited up to over 3,000 men, and by request of Mayor Hopkins and by order of Governor Altgeld two brigades of state militia have been ordered here to sid in quelling the disturbance.

been ordered here to sid in quelling the disturbance.

At the nation's capital also the fact is recoguized that the prevailing conditions are entirely out of the ordinary, and that provision
must be made for such a massing of fighting
men as has never before been seen together
ingthe history of the nation in time of peace
if the authority and dignity of the Federal
nation and the processes of the courts are not
to be laughed to scorn for an indefinite time. MIGHT CALL FOR 20,000 STATE QUARDS.

The strike question is so effective at certain points that the President and his advisers beieve that it would be unwise to withdraw any lieve that it would be unwise to withdraw any more regular troops from the country west of Chicago. It is therefore in contemplation, should the forces. Fed. r.i., state and municipal, already gathered here be unequal to the task of restoring order, to send here the ten companies stationed on the Canadian border, with the reserved intention, if circumstances demand it, of exercising the right to call for 20,000 men of the crack military regiments of New York and Pennsylvania.

20,000 men of the crack military regiments of New York and Pennsylvania.

The day in Chicago has been one of constant alarms and calling for police, deputy marshals and soldiers here, there and everywhere throughout a wide stretch of territory in the southern part of the city. Riot has been running rampant throughout the day; cars have been overturned, switches broken, and tracks obstructed in numerous ways; the torch was applied in many instances to cars, switch towers and the like, not to mention an attempt to fire a part of the great Armour packing plant; in fact, at one time the incendiary blazes followed each other in such quick succession that the fire department was put to straits to care for them.

PULLMAN HOTEL CLOSED. Much apprehension was felt this evening concerning the Pullman shop and yards. The eeling in Kensington and Puliman among

feeling in Kensington and Pullman among the strikers was intense. This afternoon a committee of strikers made a tour of the works and ordered the watchmen to leave the place or suffer the consequences. Some of these became greatly alarmed and did so, but later being reassured by the company and the reported arrival during the evening of the state troops returned to their posts, and during the early evening it was said that the Pullman plant was adequately manned with guards.

The intention of the strikers was not known, but there were those interested who cared incendarism work or the possible use of explosives. After visiting the watchmen the feeling of alarm became so prevalent that those in charge of the Hotel Florence advised their guests to move out, and this was done. Tonight the hotel was closed, dark, and apparently deserted. There was a rumor that the strikers had shut off the gas and water and that this was one reason the hotel was abandoned.

The Herald will say in the morning: After to-day smokeless chimneys will give Chicago's smoke inspectors nothing to look

after. An exhaustive canvass of the indus-trial concerns of the city reveals an appalling status of affairs, and warrants the statement star-of affairs, and warrants the statement that to-morrow 75 per cent. of them will stop their machinery and keep it so until the pres-ent embargo of the traffic is raised. The effect will be to throw into idieness upward of 100,000 workers.

The Deering Harvest Company's works will

The Deering Harvest Company's works will typ, throwing out 3,000 people. The Hilmois Mall-able Iron Company's furnaces were allowed to die last night for lack of inel and pig-iron, shutting out 300. The 19 furnaces of the Hilmois Steel Company's plant are banked for need of coke, and all the companies at Joliet, South Chicago, and Milwaukee are closed, throwing into idleness 3,000 at South Chicago, 1,500 at Joliet, 1,000 at Milwaukee and 550 at North Chicago, a total of 5,780. The Union Foundry Company and the E1 nball Bridge Company, allied concerns, cannot get iron, and those plants are idle, adding 250 more to the army of unemployed men.

LABOR'S REAL ENEMIES.

They Are Those Who Commit Violence, Says President Debs to the Strikers. CHICAGO, July 6 .- President Debs has isued the following proclamation:

sued the following proclamation:

"TO ALL STRING EMPLOYES: In view of the report of disturbances in various localities, I deem it my duty to caution you against being a party to any violation of law, manicipal, state, or national, during the existing difficulties. We have repeatedly declared that we respect law and order, and our cenduct most conform to our profession. A man who commits violence in any form, whether a member of our order or not, should be promptly arrested and punished, and we would, be first to apprehend the miscreant and bring him to justice. We must triumph as inw-abiding citizens or not at all. Those who engage in force and violence are our real enemies. We have it upon reliable authority that thugs and toughs have been employed to create trouble so as to prejudice the public against our cause. The scoundrels should be in every case made to pay the full penalty of the law.

"I ampeal to you to be men, orderly and law."

every case made to pay the full penalty of the law.

"I appeal to you to be men orderly and law-shiding. Our cause is just; the great public is with us, and we have nothing to fur. Let it be borne in mind that if the railroad companies can secure men to bandle their trains, they have the right to quit, but their right ends there. Other men have the right to take their places, whatever the opinion of the propriety of so doing may be. Keep away from railroad yards or rights of way or other places where large crowds congregate, as my plan is to remain away entirely from places where there is any likelihood of being an outbreak.

chere there is any likelihood of using an order of the railroad managers have sought to make it appear that their trains do not more because of the interference of the sixiers. \$\mathbb{E}\$ e statement is an unqualified falsehood, and no one knows this better than the managers them selves. They make this falsehood serve the purpose of calling out the troops.

"Respect the law, conduct yourselves as becoming men, and our cause shall be crowned with success."

ECUENE V. DERS."

Means to Unionism.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Enights of Labor, arrived in Chicago yesterday from Des Moines. He said he had come to Chicago to render what assistance he could do whatever the officers of that organization might determine would best serve the interests of the strike. He though the climax of the movement was about reached, and that it was imperative that every labor organization should put in its best blows to win the strike. to the American Railway Union, and he should

heart and soul, and I know whatever I do now to gid the strikers will be fully and heartily independent of the organization of

KNIGHTS OF LABOR MAY GO OUT. Grand Master Workman Expected to Order Them Out Everywhere.

cretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, said late to-night that he is expecting at any ordering the Knights of Labor all over the country out in strike, and that this action

NO NEED FOR MARTIAL LAW.

Gen. Miles Thinks the Situation Is Im-CHICAGO, July 6,-Gen. Miles was seen a his office in the Pullman building at 6 o'clock to-night. When maked for an opinion of the

situation he said:

I think the situation, so far as the mobe are concerned, has improved considerably in the past 8 hours. The order of Mayor Hopkins has had some effect, and I firmly believe the trouble will be over to-morrow. The mobe have leadered and have gotten further away from the city, but they are resorting to more dangerous methods. I refer to the resorts of incendiarism. There is a chance of these mole doing more than they want to, for if this burning of cars and buildings continues they may burn a part of the city.

From the situation, as I see it at present, I hardly think it will be necessary to declare martial law in Chicago. The condition is entirely changed now, and I don't believe it will be necessary. The Governer is aiding the mayor and city authorities in preserving peace and

Asked about the correspondence that had passed between Governor Aligeld and President Cleveland in relation to the troops, Gen. Miles said: "The President has defined exactly the position of the authorities as clearly as possible." Any child can understand it, and I consider it a wonderful document for clearness and brevity."

Action Which Looks To Paralyzing Every

CHICAGO, July 6. - Final action in reference to ordering a strike of members of all Chi-cago's trade and labor unions in sym-pathy with the railroad strike will be taken Sunday night. This was decided at a

Sunday night. This was decided at a meeting of local labor leaders held at Uhirieh's hall to-day. Committees of the members of each organization were appointed and will act in conjunction Sunday night in considering the question of ordering a general walk-out of working men of Chicago.

The meeting was called originally to protest against the presence of the Federal troops in Chicago, but this was a cloak to hide the real object of the gathering. This was to effect a paralysis of the interested businesses. Thomas I. Kidd, secretary of the National Association of Machine Woodworkers, was made chairman and appointed a committee of one to give out information of the proceedings to the press. Mr. Kidd said after the conclusion of the meeting:

"The delegates were unanimously in favor of giving the heartiest support to the American dailway Union in its fight against the General Managers' Association. There we re numerous promises of assistance, but many of the unions officers have no power to declare a strike. However, the meeting Sunday next will determine

following resolution was adopted:

"At a meeting of the representatives of trade and isbor organizations held at Unirich's hall July 6, 1894, it was decided to issue the following call to all segaratized labor:

"Resolved. That all labor organizations meet not later than Sunday, July 8, 1894, to select a committee of three members, to whem they shall delegate absolute power to act in their judgment as shall be conductive to the success of the strike now being conducted by the A. R. U. in the cause of humanity."

Every industry in Chicago had representa-tion at the conference. Vice President Howard said more trades were included in the attend-ance than he had ever seen before.

NEW YORK APPREHENSIVE.

Superintendent Byrnes Orders All Police men on Vacation to Return to Duty. New York, July 6 .- All vacations in the police department have been stopped by order of Superintendent Byrnes, and all members of the force, from captains down, who had left the city on their vacations were to-day summoned by telegraph to return forthwith.

forthwith.

A protracted conference was held this morning at police headquarters between the superintendent, the inspectors and all commanders of precincts. Superintendent Byrnes was as non-committal as his subordinates, but it may be stated positively that he is preparing for a spread of the great railroad strike to this city.

paring for a spread of the great railroad strike to this city.

It is the superintendent's determination to place the whole force on a war footing, and by 8 o'clock to-morrow the whole 3,700 men will be ready to act as one man within an hour's notice. The captains were especially instructed to keep a sharp lookout for any advance guards who may come to precipitate a strike. All speakers or agilators are to be given timely warning to be moderate in their advice.

speakers or agrators are to be given timely warning to be moderate in their adyice.

Where any overt acts are committed, the police are to make prompt arrests. Special instructions were given to commanders in whose bailiwicks are located railroad sards, shops, tracks, and ferries likely to be affected should the strike reach this city.

RUFFALO TO BE CUT OFF. Debs is Believed to Have Selected It for

the Next Objective Point. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.-Present indications

are that Buffalo is selected by Mr. Debs for the next objective point to de up.

With two such railroad centers as Chicago and Buffalo enbarrassed, traffic between the west and the east would be seriously impaired. Mr. Debs may find it a difficult matter to cut off Buffalo from communication with other cities.

The American Railway Union has little strength here. Buffalo branch was organized May 21, and has about 160 members. This is but a triffing percentage of the total number of railroad men of Buffalo.

The organizer of the local iodge is an exminister named Reed, who has been actively engaged since the strike began in enlisting new members for the union. He has the assistance to-day of certain emissaries of Debs.

Major Sylvester Again III.

Major Richard Sylvester, the well-known ewspaper than, who has been ill for some

He Tells Gov. Altgeld to Stop Talking and Restore Order.

DOING NO MORE THAN HIS DUTY

Provoked by Another Long Telegam from Illinois Chief Executive, in Which He Is Accused of Assuming Unwarranted Power and Subverting the Constitution.

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois It charged the President with, in substance suming unwarranted powers, subverting the Constitution, and again demanded the withdrawal of the Federal troops.

The letter of Governor Altgeld came over wire to the White House and occupied a coniderable time in transmission.

It was nearly midnight when the following reply of President Cleveland was given to the

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 94.
Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois
Springfield, III: Hon. John P. Aligen, Governor, Springfield, III;
While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of anger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and protect life and property.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GOV. ALTORLD'S TELEGRAM. United States, Washington, D. C.

tartling conclusions and ignores and evades the question at issue—that is, that the principle of local self-government is just as fundamental in our institutions as is that of Federal supremacy. First—You caimly assume that the Executive has the legal right to order Federal troops into any community of the United States, in the first instance, whenever there is the slightest disturbance, and that he can do this without any regard to the question as to whether that community is able to and ready to enforce the law itself; and inasmuch as the Executive is sole judge of the question as to whether any disturbance exists or not in any part of the country, this assumption means that the Executive can send Federal troops into any community in the United States at his pleasure and keep them there as long as he chooses. If this is the law, then the principle of local self-government either never did exist in this country or else has been destroyed, for no country can be said to possess local self-government if the Executive can at his pleasure send military forces to patrol its streets under pretense of enforcing some law. The kind of local self-government that could exist under these circumstances can be found in any of the monarchies of Europe, and is not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions.

Second-It is also a fundamental principle in

military shall be subordinate to the civil authority. In harmony with this provision the state troops when ordered out act under and with the civil authorities.

The Federal troops you have ordered to Chicago are not under the civil authorities, and are in no way responsible to them for their conduct. They are not even acting under the United States marshal or any Federal officer of the state, but are acting directly under military orders issued from military headquarters at Washington, and in so far as these troops set at all it is military movement.

Third—The statute authorizing Federal troops to be sent into states in certain cases contemplates that the state troops shall be taken first. This provision has been ignored, and it is assumed that the Executive is not bound by it. Federal interference with industrial disturbances in the various states is certainly a new departure, and it opens up so large a field that it will require a very little stretch of authority to absorb to itself all the details of local government.

appointees, can apply to himself to have the military sent into any city or number of cities and base his application on such representations or showing as he sees fit to make. In fact, it will be immaterial whether he makes any showing or not, for the Executive is the sole judge, and nobody less has any right to interfere or even inquire about it. Then the Executive can pass on his own application, his will being the sole guide; he can held the application to be sufficient and order troops to as many places as he wishes, and put them in command of any one he chooses and have them act not under the civil officers, either Federal or state, but act directly under military orders from Washington, and there is not in the Constitution or laws of the land, whether written or unwritten, any limitation or restraint upon his power. His judgment, that is, his will, is the sole guide, and it being purely a matter of discretion, his decision can neither be examined or questioned. This assumption as to the power of the Executive is certainly new, and if respectfully submit that it is not the law of the land. The jurists have told us that this is a government of law and not a government by the caprice of individuals, and further that instead of being autocratic, it was a government of limited power. Yet the autecrat of Russia could certainly not possess, or claim to possess, greater power than is possessed by the Executive of the United States, if your assumption is correct.

MAY MAKE HIMSELF DICTATOR. Fifth—The Executive has the command, not only of the regular forces of the United States, but of the military forces of all the states, and can order them to any place he sees fit; and as there are always more or less local disturbances all over the country, it will be an easy matter under your construction of the law for an ambitious Executive to order out the military forces of all the states and establish at once a military government. The only chance of failure in such a movement could come from rebellion, and with such a vast military power at command this could readily be crushed, for, as a rule, soldiers will obey orders. As for the situation in Illinois, that is of no consequence now when compared with the far-reaching principle involved.

True, necording to my advices, Federal troops have now been on duty for over two days, and although the mean were hrave and the officers galants and able, yet their presence has proven to be an irritant, because it aroused the indignation of a large mass of people who, while upholding law and order, had been taught to believe in local self-government, and therefore resented what they regarded as an unwarranted interference. can order them to any place he sees fit; and as

resented wint they regarded as an unwanted interference.

Inasmuch as the Federal troops can do notains but what the state troops can do there, and believing that the state is amply able to take care of the situation and to enforce the law, and believing that the criefing out of the Federal troops was unwarranted, I again ask their with-JOHN P. ALTGELD, GOVERNOR.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

ident Cleveland and His Advisers Re ceive Frequent Communications. The watchfulness of the officers of the ad-

inistration continued unabated last night. Attorney General Olney, Secretary Gresham cretary Lamont, and Gen. Schoffeld reached Secretary Lamont, and Gen. Schofield reached the White House shortly after 8 o'clock and renewed the conference which has been practically continuous since July 2.

Frequent communications from General Miles and others at the scene of the trouble were received, and the officials were also kept informed of the situation through bulletins furnished by the Associated Press.

Another communication was received from Gov. Altgeld shortly before nine o'clock. It was taken immediately to the President and

The Cabinet meeting yesterday afters was not of unusual duration, but during its efully gone over in the light of recent de ts, and particularly of the corre-

as a result it is believed that there is now a strong disposition to afford the Governor ample opportunity to make good his ciaim of eating ability to cope with the presant difficulty in his state. Not that the regular troops will be retired from the field, for they will still continue their guar lover the mail trains and the government property, but the militia will be given fall opportunity to contend with the disorderly mots outside of the railroad tracks and government property, and the regulars probably will be kept in waiting to respond to any call to aid them.

The War Department officials were somewhat concerned at a silly story that came from Chicago to the effect that Gen. Miles dare not order his troops to fire upon the disorderly mobs without first seeking express permission from the President. As a matter of fact, Gen, Miles is clothed with the widest measure of discretion in dealing with the disturbance. He has consulted fully with the President, with Secretary Lamont, and with Gen. Scholeid, and has full power to act as he sees fit.

sees fit.

The situation in the far West, and especially on the Pacific Slope, is still a matter of grave concern to the Executive, Applications have come for relief fr. in the complete blockhave come for relief fr. m the complete block-ade at Sacramento, Cal., but the way is not yet clear to extend a helping hand. The only available troops are at the Presidio, San Fran-cisco, and the War Department hesitates to order them away and leave the valuable gov-ernment property at San Francisco exposed to attack. It is hoped that the situation at Los Angeles will show such signs of ameliora-tion in a day or two that the troops there can be released, in which case they will be speed-ily transferred to Sacramento.

y transferred to Sacramento.

One result of the great strike has been to One result of the great strike has been to show in a startling manner the infidequacy of the United States regular army, which has been reduced to a mere skeleton. At present 20,000 men are expected to police the whole country. The northwestern posts are de-pleted to small handfuls of men, and there is

no adequate reserve force.

General Schoffield says that it would require an army of 40,000 men to quelt the disturbances and break up at once the blockades at the many points where they exist; that is why he is obliged to attack them in detail, always a marking factor.

he is obliged to attack them in detail, always an unsatisfactory mil try procedure. It was shortly after midnight when Attorney General Oiney and Gen, Schofield came down from the Cabinet room and left the White House. Mr. Olney said the outcome of the night's events at Chicago had been better than they had counted upon. Gen. Schofield also said that he had been at the White House rather as an interested observer of the news than as a director. There was no new line of action determined upon, but only a renewed decision to persist in the course already marked out and push every resource for the enforcement of the Federal laws.

OLNEY TO BE IMPEACHED.

Counsel for the Knights of Labor Have

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Secretary-Treasure John W. Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, said to-night that counsel for the knights had been instructed to prepare articles of impeachment igninst Attorney General Olney for his alleged breach of the law in his action in the railroad strike, and that the papers would be orwarded to Congress in a few days.

t is stated that he will go to Long Branch and try to interview George W. Pullman regarding the strike crisis.

STRIKERS DOING NO DAMAGE.

Secretary Gresham Says the Vicious For-Secretary of State Gresham was present at Chiengo was looked to by his colleagues in

the consideration of the situation, "The situation in Chicago seems to be very "The situation in Chicago seems to be very threatening to-night," he sand to a reporter on his way to the Arlington. "I think the special cause for fear is that incendiaries may start fires at different points, and a breeze which is, likely to prevail in Chicago would start a general confingration. I doubt very much whether the damage that is being done is the work of strikers. There is a large element of vicious foreigners in Chicago, you know, who would be glad to see the whole city destroyed. I think they must be the rioters."

GENERAL STRIKE NEWS.

Governor Stone, of Missouri, Is Kicking, JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 6.—Governor Sto s in a very bad humor over what he terms the interference of the United States authorities in local affairs in regard to the strike of railway

employes. He says Missouri can protect prop-erty and preserve peace without assistance erty and preserve peace without assistance from Washington.

The Governor has addressed to President Claveland a very carnest protest against what the terms an arbitrary and unnecessary misuse of Federal authority in this state.

Diricoir, Mich., July 8.—Every railroad in Detroit will be tied up after 1.30 to-night, in accordance wite the action of the joint meeting of the representatives of all the local brotherhoods. During this afternoon reports were received from conferences of each organization with the flual result. Sinks there are few dissenters among the engineers, it is believed the strike will be practically universal.

St. Louis, July 6.—United States Marshal Lynch, pursuant to the omnibus injunction is

Called Ont of Bed and Killed. New York, July 6.-Edward Meyer, a race ick tout, was murdered early this morning in front of his home on Avenue A by an un-known man. Meyer was in bed when he was

awakened by somebody in the street calling him.

Hastily dressing he went down stairs.

When he reached the entrance and opened the door a pistol shot was heard. Meyer's brother ran down and found him shot in the left side. Five of attes later he died. The murderer had escaped. It is supposed that Meyer was shot by a man who gave him \$5 to bet on a horse which won. It is said Meyer "weiched," never jaying the better his money.

Crimes and Casualties.

Richard Lenox, alias R. H. Goodwin, alias H. L. Leonard, a famous crook, who defrauded two Milwaukee, Wis., banks of \$35,000 on June 24 last, was arrested near Absecom, N. J., yesterday.

William Jackson, colored, was hanged at Centreville, Md., yesterday for the murder in April of his employer, George J Leager, and Charles Allen was executed at Upper Marlboro for felonious assault upon Cora, the twelve-year-old daughter of Thomas Simpson.

BROWNE THE BUFFOON ON TOUR.

Frye's Army Is Momentarily Expecting to Be Arrested by the Virginia

Authorities Marshal Carl Browne has started on his our of education and solicitation.

Prior to his departure the marshal held a meeting in the suburbs of Hyattaville, and availed himself of the opportunity to harangue the crowd that was attracted. He was especially severe on President Cleveland, Senator Sherman, the "subsidized press," and the "gold bags." It required over an hour and a half for him to properly "illustrate" the subject, and then he was not through. But he promised to repeat the lecture after his re-turn.

At 11 o'clock a crowd of 70 from the camp were wheeled into line by "Brother Broder-lek" and started for Laurei, 12 miles away, where they will remain until to-morrow even-ing, and go thence via Baltimore to New

ing, and go touches 'York,

It was intimated in camp last night that when "General" Cantwell, the SpoRane leader, reaches Washington with his 1,500 followers, there will be some lively work if the police attempt to keep him "off the grass," Gen. Frye's army of the commonweal, no

encamped on government reservation lands in Rosslyn, just over the river in Virgnin, expects to be arrested to-day. The 370 men were perfectly happy last night, and seemed to anticipate with pleasure the novelty of be-ing pulled, together with the probability of getting better rations and much more desir-able quarters.

State Senaror Mashnach denies that he threatened the men with jail or offered them work, but the Frye men assert that he used the words attributed to him.

Sheriff Veitch has not paid a personal visit to the câmp since Tuesday, but he is looked for to-day. Should it be that the state authorities determine to leave the army alone the men say they will stay until Congress does the men say they will stay until Congress does FORGOT HIS SATCHEL.

and Now Mr. Wine Deplores the Loss of The police of the Eight precinct are mak-

ng a vigorous search for a colored man who made off with M. J. Wine's satchel, containing a number of bonds, a lot of letters, postal Mr. Wine has an office at No. 620 F stree

portfiwest, and resides at Takoma Park. Last Thursday night be went into Shelly's Last Thursday night he went into Shelly's eigar store, on Seventh street, near Fiorida avenue, and bought some cigars, and in his hurry to catch a Brightwood avenue car he left his satchel on the counter.

Tom Brown, cierk, called after him to come back and get the property, but Mr. Wine not hearing him, a colored boy was given the article and told to overtake the owner. The boy after going a short distance handed the satchel to a colored man, who was accompanied by a colored woman dressed in white. The boy was promised that Mr. Wine would get the satchel. The owner in the meantime had discovered his loss and returned to the store.

owner in the meantime and discovered his loss and returned to the store.

When informed of what had been done he reported the matter to the police. Two police-men boarded a Brightwood avenue car, and on reaching Takoma Park learned that a man answering the description of the party wanted was seen to go toward Seventh street. The

police arrested a man on suspicion, but he proved to be the wrong one and was disharged.

Mr. Wine failed to give a description of the conds or tell their value.

NO ASYLUM FOR ANARCHISTS.

A Bill to Increase the Force of Existing Laws Respecting Immigration.

London, July 6.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords to-day, introduced a bill, which passed its first reading, increasing the powers of existing laws respecting immigrants. In so doing the Conservative leader said that the refusal of the United States to receive dectitute foreigners made the pressure upon British shores all the heavier. He added that if it was once known that Great Britain had the same powers as the United States in

this matter the stream would lessen.

The marquis was of the opinion that the proposed powers would seldom be used, but, he explained, the question raised by the arrival of destitute immigrants was becoming

rival of destitute immigrants was becoming urgent. The Marquis of Salisbury also pointed out that England was becoming to a great extent the headquarters of anarchism.

Salisbury said that the law was inadequate in r g ird to the shipment of criminais, and memoned the attempt of Hartman upon the life of the Czar. France, he added, sent him to England. Had Great Britain the power now proposed he would not have been allowed to remain. The premier admitted that Great Britain had always done her utmost to prevent plots.

Congressman Lisie, of the Teath Kentuck; district, is dying at his home in Winchester This is his first term, and he is the younges member of the delegation, being under 32. The United States inspectors at New York yesterday made their report on the case of the wrecked tug J. D. Nichol, in which they revoke the license of Capt. John Hyde and refer the matter to the United States district attorney for the presecution. Engineer John Farrell is exonerated.

Local Brevities.

Thomas Fraber, aged 18 years, employed at Schreither's bottling establishment, corner of Fifth and E streets, had his hand painfully had not severely cut vesterday afternoon

Judge Hagner yesterday granted Elizabeth A. Evans a divorce from Antonio Eyans. The grounds for the decree was desertion. The parties were married in this city September 22, 1887, by Rev. Gilbert F. Williams.

The directors of the Brott Bicycle Railway Company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Gen. L. A. Grant, president; Col. George F. Brott, vice president; P. P. Little, secretary and treasurer.

In the case of the Chris, Heurich Brewing

from July 20, 1895.

Sergeant Montgomery and Policemen Slater, Mitchell and Watson raided an untenanted house on Oregon avenus yesterday afternoon and arrested Augustine Scott, Samuel Jefferson and Berlein Day, all young colored men, playing "crap."

Stephen Messant, an Italian groceryman, of 324 Thirteenth street, was driving on Pennsylvania avenue yesterday afternoon, when his horse became frightened and ran away. Messant was thrown from the wagon and sustained a compound fracture of the right arm.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday as follows: Laurence Hauber and Lizzle Burmish; James Stewart and Fanny Howard; Watson L. St. Clair and Katie E. England, both of Baltimore; John S. Sewell and Agnes T. Lyon; William Jones and Martha Washington.

WILSON PLAYS A BIG TRUMP

Tariff Bill to Go to Conference Without Purther Delay.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS POILED

charged from Its Consideration-Reed

and Burrows at Their Old Tricks and

Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means ommittee, does not intend that either Reed wantonly delay the progress of the tariff bill to its final adoption.

That such is their purpose was clearly shown by their action at yesterday's meeting of the committee, when Reed and Burrows insisted upon the reading of the whole bill as ent from the Senate and Hopkins wanted a vote on one of the Senate amendments before the reading had been finished. Chairman Wilson, therefore, took the proper steps yesterday for the adoption of a rule which will discharge the committee from the considera-tion of the bill and refer it to conference at

out the afternoon, and Mr. Wilson at last was compelled rejustantly to abandon the hope of reporting back the bill yesterday. Throughout the discussion Mr. Reed poured not and bitter criticism at the bill and its supporters. He moved at the outset that the huge collar and cuff petition in book form be laid on Chairman Wilson's desk as a present protest to the bill, and as a means of obscuring Mr. Wilson himself. The chairman did not like the jocular motion and refused to entertain it. HOPKINS TRIES A TRICK.

Mr. Hopkins, Republican, then moved to cent, ad valorem duty on colored matters

cent. ad valorem duty on colored matters used in coloring sugar. Mr. Hopkins had no interest in the particular amendment, but it was selected as one of the first in the chemical schedule on which to test the right of the minority of the committee to vote to agree with the Senate. Mr. Hopkins appended from the decision of the Chair. The committee, by a strict party vote, sustained the chairman. Mr. Wilson's plans were made clear later in the day when he introduced the following special rule:

"Resolved, That after the passage of this resolution the Committee on Ways and Means shall be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 1898, with Senate amendments thereto, and the same shall be considered in the House. That after two hours of general debate if shall be in order in the House to move to nonconcur in the Senate amendments to said bill in gross and agree to a committee, of conference, as asked for by the Senate, on the disagracing votes of the two houses, and the House shall without further delay or other motion proceed to vote on said bill."

An Adbourt Movement.

AN ADBOIT MOVEMENT. The Committee on Rules meets at 11.30 tolay to consider this rule, which will be reported promptly. The Ways and Mesns Committee meets at 10.30 this morning, and unless Mr. Wilson secures a vote in committee to report back the bill the special rule will operate to take the bill away from the committee. The two hours allowed by the rule for debate insures a brief but very animated tariff debate before the bill goes to

JOHNSON IS APPREHENSIVE. In connection with the appointment of cor ferees Representative Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, sounds a note of warning. He made the fight in the House on the iron sche lule, and before that was instrumental in framing the tariff reform planks of the platform. He has returned, after an absence of some weeks,

to renew the fight, but he says the House may have its hands tied at the outset by the con-

to renew the fight, but he says the House may have its hands tied at the outset by the conference committee.

"There is a tremenduous power in a conference committee which few men out of Congress understand," said Mr. Johnson, "It is the power which makes the selection of the House conferees all important on the future of the bill. The power lies in this: If the conferees report several items of agreement the House must pass upon them as a whole, and not separately. It is always possible, therefore, to so combine items that those which the House wants will carry through those which it does not want. The House is never able to vote on any specific item as a naked proposition.

"I don't mean to say," added Mr. Johnson, "that the House conferees will thus tie the hands of the House. But they have the power to do it, and they might have the inclination if there was a strong public pressure to end the struggle and get through. For that reason it is essential to have House conferees who will represent the House in spirit as well as in letter. With such a committee specific reports will be made on sugar, iron, coal, wool, cotion, oct., so that the House can get at each naked proposition. In shere, the House is to be in the hands of the House, so that it behooves us to see at the outset that the conferees are right."

Bepresentative Cockran, of New York, returned to the House yestering after an absence of some time, and after conferring with Speaker Crisp, authorized a statement in which he says he has no desire to become a member of the conference committee.

Mr. Cockran was asked if he would press the fight for free raw materials to the point of opposing the present bill.

Mr. Cockran was asked if he would press
the fight for free raw materials to the point of
opposing the present bill.

"Yes," said he, "this bill will never satisfy
the Democratic party, and if there is to be an
agitation against the tariff bill I would rather
have that agitation against a Republican
measure than against a Democratic measure."

ABDUCTED FROM A CONVENT. Mary Fay, a Novice, Forcibly Removed by

New York, July 6.-Miss Mary Fay, aged 28, a novice in St. Mary's convent at Manchester, N. H., was forcibly abducted vesterday by her brother, Peter A. Fay, a lawer, of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Fay went to the convent and asked to see his sister, saying that her mother was ill and that she must go with him at once. In company with a nun and Mr. Fay, Miss Fay started from the convent in a

Fay, Miss Fay started from the convent in carriage.

After driving a short distance Mr. Fay grasped his sister around the waist and pulled her from the back, shouting: "Your mother is dead or is dying, but she is not here; she is at home in Lowell, where you are going." Fay led his sister to the railroad station, where a crowd seemed disposed to interfere with him. The police were summoned, but finally the girl said she was going willingly with her brother. They took the train for Lowell.

WHERLING, W. Va., July & -Juni Arkle, one of the leading judgma one and a prominent citizen of this city, was arrested to-day on a requisition charging him with grand larceny in fluding and r staining, after repeated demands for restitution, a large sum of money belonging to a county official. Justice Arkle is a church man and stood very h go. The arrest has caused a bit